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Prof. E. O. Hovey, from the cabinet of Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana. They were part of a collection obtained by Dr. Lorenzo G. Yates from a quarternary deposit of California. One of the specimens is the right ramus of the lower jaw of a wolf, probably of the *Canis indianensis*, previously indicated from a specimen found on the banks of the Ohio, Indiana.

A second specimen consists of the fore part of a maxillary bone, with the second preular, and the canine alveolus, of a tiger as large as the largest living Bengal tiger. It probably indicates a species different from those previously noticed, and might be named *FELIS IMPERIALIS*.

Several specimens consist of upper molar teeth, which are supposed to pertain to *Bison latifrons*.

The remaining and most interesting specimens consist of an upper molar and a complete lower molar series of a lama as large as the existing camel. Remains of a still larger species from California have been previously indicated under the name of *Auchenia californica*. The present specimens were referred to a species with the name *AUCHENIA HESTERNA*. Prof. Owen has described some remains of an equally large lama from Mexico, which he refers to an allied genus with the name of *Palauchenia magna*, and which perhaps may be the same as the *Auchenia hesterna*. An inspection of Prof. Owen's figures of a series of molar teeth leads to the suspicion that he has inadvertently mistaken the upper series for the lower ones, and has thus been led to refer them to a genus different from *Auchenia*.

APRIL 22.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty members present.

The following paper was presented for publication:—

“Influence of Nutrition upon Sex among the Lepidoptera.”

By THOS. G. GENTRY.

Fungus Parasite on a Mouse.—Prof. LEIDY exhibited a mouse with several whitish masses adherent to the ears, side of the face, and nose. The mouse had been caught in the children's department of Blockley Hospital, and was submitted to his examination by one of the attending physicians, Dr. James B. Walker, who had informed him that he had observed a number of mice in the same condition. Dr. Walker had previously informed him of the curious affection of the mice, and it was at his suggestion that the present specimen was caught for examination. The white matter examined beneath the microscope proved to be composed

of sporular bodies, single, double, or in short chains of a dozen or more. They measure about the $\frac{1}{650}$ of a line in diameter. The fungus is a *Torula* or *Oidium*, and resembles that found in *Aptha*. Perhaps the disease in the mice is the result of feeding upon articles imbued with adherent portions of apthous matter from the mouths of children, and perhaps also the latter may become affected from diseased mice contaminating food or drink used by the children.

Dr. LeConte remarked that he had found in his father's house in New York, several years ago, a mouse exhibiting the same fungoid disease, and in the fungi were found specimens of a coleopterous insect of the genus *Lathridius*. The doctor also remarked that in a few days a cutaneous eruption appeared on his own person, which seemed to have been derived from the fungoid disease of the mouse.

APRIL 29.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Twenty-seven members present.

Augustus R. Hall, Kingston G. Goddard, M.D., and John J. Macfarlane were elected members.

On report of the committees the following papers were ordered to be published :—